Country/entity	Mexico
Region	Americas
Agreement name	Commitments for Chiapas by the State and Federal Governments and the EZLN under Paragraph 1.3 of the Rules of Procedure
Date	16 Feb 1996
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Zapatista Uprising (1994 -)

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) between United States, Canada and Mexico implied the removal of the Article 27 of Mexico's constitution that protected the native communal landholdings. In reaction, the left-wing Zapatista National Liberation Army (EZLN) declared war against the Mexican government on the day of the signing of the NAFTA agreement, 1 January 1994.
Led by charismatic Subcomandante Marcos, the EZLN rapidly gained popularity among the left-wing youth in the Americas and in Europe and established a considerable global media presence.
Peace negotiations started in 1995, leading to several agreements, the San Andrés Accords signed in 1995 and 1996. However, socio-political tensions with the Mexican state and the lack of protection of the indigenous peoples and subsistence farmers remained unresolved. Nowadays, the Chiapas Conflict continues as a low-intensity conflict.
Close
Zapatista Uprising (1994 -
)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Mexico-Chiapas peace process
Parties	EZLN, Mexican Government
Third parties	-
Description	This agreement sets out a constitutional framework for autonomy, and indigenous rights to be enshrined in the General Constitution of the Republic, and the Chiapas state constitution.

Agreement document	MX_960216_Commitments for Chiapas under Paragraph 1.3 of the Rules of Procedure.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Effective participation Page 2, Part 1, Para 9 The establishment of the right of, and applicable mechanisms for, indigenous women to participate, on an equal footing with men, in all matters dealing with the governance and development of indigenous peoples and to enjoy priority intervention in the economic, educational, and health-care projects specific to them.
Equality	Equality→Social equality Page 2, Part 1, Para 9 The establishment of the right of, and applicable mechanisms for, indigenous women to participate, on an equal footing with men, in all matters dealing with the governance and development of indigenous peoples and to enjoy priority intervention in the economic, educational, and health-care projects specific to them.
Particular groups of women	Particular groups of women→Indigenous/nomadic women Page 2, Part 1, Para 9 The establishment of the right of, and applicable mechanisms for, indigenous women to participate, on an equal footing with men, in all matters dealing with the governance and development of indigenous peoples and to enjoy priority intervention in the economic, educational, and health-care projects specific to them.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.

Development	Development→Education Page 2, Part 1, Para 9 The establishment of the right of, and applicable mechanisms for, indigenous women to participate, on an equal footing with men, in all matters dealing with the governance and development of indigenous peoples and to enjoy priority intervention in the economic, educational, and health-care projects specific to them. Development→Health (general) Page 2, Part I ... The establishment of the right of, and applicable mechanisms for, indigenous women to participate, on an equal footing with men, in all matters dealing with the governance and development of indigenous peoples and to enjoy priority intervention in the economic, educational, and health-care projects specific to them.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
